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The Food Crisis in Africa

An Overview



Canada

THE FOOD CRISIS IN AFRICA

The Tragedy:

Over the past three years the worst drought in a century has devastated Sub-Saharan Africa. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 24 African nations with a total population of 150 million are in the grips of catastrophic food shortages. More than 30 million people are endangered, unable to find or produce enough food and water to sustain life. In Ethiopia, up to a quarter of its population of 40 million is affected, and hundreds of thousands have died or are dying. Famine is forcing the migration of 500,000 people a year in Burkina Faso; it is estimated that 1.5 million out of a total population of about eight million have fled their drought-stricken lands.

The Long-Term Causes:

The drought has awakened the world to a long-standing food crisis in Africa. The World Bank estimates that agricultural production, after rising by 2.3 per cent per year in the 1960s, increased by only 1.3 per cent per annum in Sub-Saharan Africa during the 1970s, and less in the 1980s. Official yields for major crops in Sub-Saharan Africa are the lowest in the world. In the case of cereals, for example, yields are one-half of those in Asia and Latin America. Yet the revolutionary advances in food production achieved elsewhere highlight not only Africa's deficiencies; they also demonstrate the potentialities for surmounting Africa's food crisis. Countries such as Mali and Niger, for instance, were successfully feeding their own burgeoning populations before the onset of the present drought.

That Africa has trouble feeding itself is due only in part to poor production, since growth had been steady if unspectacular until the drought. The food shortage in fact derives from rapid growth in population. At the current growth rate of 3.2 per cent a year, Sub-Saharan Africa's population will double in the next 21 years. If present trends continue, Africa, which already receives almost 60 per cent of the world's food aid, will be able to feed no more than half its population by the turn of the century.

Agricultural production in Africa has been hampered by domestic concerns and policies, such as inappropriate food prices favoring the urban consumer over the rural producer and outdated land tenure practices. Investment in research, training and infrastructure is lacking and can be tackled, but the base is low; only in Madagascar and the Sudan is more than 10-15 per cent of the land irrigated.

The international economy as a whole has also affected the African food sector. Worsening terms of trade for commodities and skyrocketing deficits have served to deplete resources required both for food purchases and investment in the food sector. In addition, countries cannot undertake the steps necessary to prevent ecological damage, and persistent misuse of the land, coupled with drought, are causing the desert to advance in the Sahel at a pace of 10 km a year. In Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania, what were tall palm trees a few years ago are now clumps of foliage buried by the advancing sand.

These underlying factors make Africa highly vulnerable to drought, which is magnified all the more by political strife. Conflicts have destroyed farms and cut off food supplies from some regions, and created a refugee population of five million, fully one-half the world's total.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the food crisis, the considerable progress made by Africa should not be forgotten. In terms of the development of human resources, for instance, the population is significantly better educated than a generation ago. Since 1960, total school enrollments have grown faster in Africa than in any other developing region; nowhere else has a formal education system been created on so broad a scale in so short a time. The story is similar in medical care, where life expectancy has risen 21 per cent in the Sub-Saharan region since 1960, in part because the number of medical and nursing personnel has doubled. New infrastructure has been created; ports, railways, roads and buildings have been constructed at unparalleled rates. All-weather road mileage and the number of vehicles tripled over the two decades, for instance. All of these demonstrate not only that Africa can move forward, but also that the groundwork is being laid to solve the food crisis.

Who or what has caused the African food crisis is crucial in devising solutions; how to avert massive famine is the immediate imperative.

The Canadian Response:

Canadians, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), have sought to ease the plight of the victims in the short term, and help African countries to help themselves in the long. To this end, Canada has carried out its own assistance programs and is coordinating its efforts with other bilateral and multilateral donors.

But the extraordinary tragedy unfolding last autumn caused the Canadian government to act quickly and creatively in augmenting CIDA's activities. Last November 1st Canada was the first country to appoint an Emergency Coordinator/African Famine, designating David MacDonald for the task. Eight days later a Special Fund for Africa was created. Emergency initiatives were launched, a Christmas airlift to Ethiopia in one instance, \$5 million in grain shipments to Niger in another. Most importantly, the appointment of the Emergency Coordinator and the creation of the Special Fund have built upon the massive generosity exhibited by Canadians, and mobilized the continuous efforts of the non-governmental community.

The promise to match contributions made by Canadians to help the starving in Africa was the centerpiece of the government's efforts. The level of these contributions has been nothing short of spectacular, an unprecedented humanitarian response all the more remarkable given the difficult economic circumstances prevailing in Canada. Since last November, some 800,000 Canadians have personally donated \$47 million. This average individual donation of \$60 each is well over double the amount normally given to charities. To continue matching this extraordinary generosity, the government increased the Special Fund for Africa by \$15 million, to a total of \$65 million.

In sum, the Special Fund for Africa has provided an additional \$17.5 million in direct food aid to Africa; funded UNICEF's work on behalf of children and women in Africa with \$3 million; matched shipments by the Food Grains Banks in Saskatchewan and Manitoba with \$6 million; and matched \$35 million in projects put forward by close to 50 NGOs. These ranged from supporting seeds, storage, implements and transportation from the Cardinal Leger Foundation in Tanzania, to trucks furnished by the United Church of Canada in Ethiopia.

In total, for 1984-85, Canada provided approximately \$172.8 million in assistance to meet emergency food shortages in Africa, representing 8 per cent of all Official Development Assistance (ODA), and an increase of two-thirds over the previous year:

- \$95 million in food aid was sent directly on a government-to-government basis to African countries, representing 240,000 metric tons of food.
- \$53 million was provided for 112,000 metric tons of grain through the World Food Program (to which Canada is the second largest donor).
- \$14 million was given to non-governmental organizations for the distribution of 32,000 metric tons of food.

Emergency food aid can only be a short-term measure to ward off immediate starvation; indeed, indefinite and indiscriminate reliance on food aid may perpetuate the basic problems of agricultural production. Through its regular bilateral program, CIDA has been addressing the structural impediments to the increased availability and accessibility of food. Over one-third of the Agency's bilateral disbursements for Africa in 1984-85 went to projects involving irrigation, reforestation, rural development, research, food production, storage, transportation and distribution. The Zambian Maize and Fertilizer Storage Project, for instance, has provided facilities and training which should reduce post-harvest losses by up to 50 per cent. As another example, the Tanzanian Wheat Project is filling 40 per cent of that country's requirements for that crop. In Senegal, CIDA has provided \$4 million through the Canadian Hunger Foundation to redeem agricultural land. Furthermore, CIDA contributed to horticulture, poultry-raising, cooperative marketing schemes and similar programs in Africa supported by Canadian and international NGOs. In international institutions Canada has also supported a similar emphasis on programming in the agricultural sector.

The Future:

CIDA will continue to direct an increasing volume of resources towards the agricultural sector in Africa. But Canada's contributions can only support rather than substitute for efforts on the part of recipient governments to deal with the underlying problems facing food production. It is they who will find the means to tap Africa's undoubted agricultural potential. Canada, in conjunction with other major donors, is committed to further

assisting countries prepared to make such adjustments. Such a partnership between Canada and Africa will help alleviate the widespread suffering caused by the drought in the short term, and will begin to address the fundamental problem of agricultural production for the long term.

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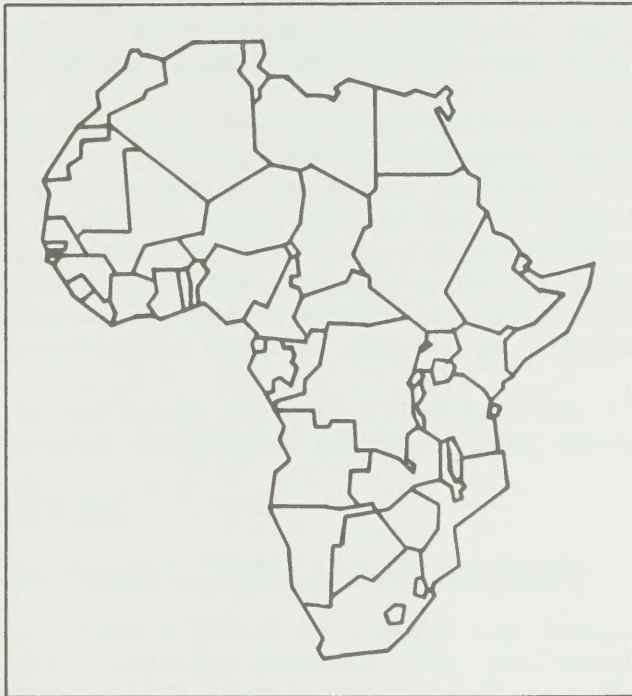
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The Food Crisis in Africa

Canadian Response

Introduction

World attention has focused on the food and agricultural crisis in Africa. Almost each day the news tells of crippling droughts and famine, massive food shortages, the need for thousands of tonnes of food aid and millions of dollars in development assistance. Yet what do such figures mean? How are Canadians helping Africans in their need?

Through CIDA, the Canadian International Development Agency, Canadians are assisting Africa both by providing short-term food aid and helping in longer-term development projects. Last year Canadians supplied more than \$172 million worth of food aid to help meet Africa's immediate food shortages. Moreover, on a government-to-government basis, CIDA will provide \$110 million for projects promoting food security and agricultural production, and is supporting the efforts of international and non-governmental agencies working in Africa.

The following projects illustrate but a few of the many ways that CIDA is helping the African people to meet their real needs.

Food Aid

Mauritania: Facing Chronic Shortages

More than a decade of drought has wrought havoc in Mauritania. Last year, cereal harvests produced less than one-sixth of normal yields, leaving the country with a grain shortage of more than 160,000 tonnes. One of the neediest countries in Africa, Mauritania can produce only a quarter of the food it needs, even when harvests are good. CIDA provides humanitarian assistance to help relieve these chronic food shortages. Since 1976, that aid has amounted to \$14.5 million in wheat and skim milk powder and in 1984-85 provided \$4 million for 11,000 tonnes of wheat.

Ethiopia: Food for Work

Workers in northern Ethiopia are finding new employment and are being paid in food through the World Food Program (WFP). In 1984-85, the WFP supplied Ethiopia with 48,000 tonnes of Canadian foods, together worth approximately \$16.4 million. Some of that aid was used to pay workers on development projects. Canada's support to the World Food Program provides numerous benefits, increasing food supplies, reducing demand for scarce local food, raising levels of employment and subsidizing development work.

Canadian Food Grains Bank: Capital Ideas

Western farmers are investing heavily in development through the Canadian Food Grains Bank. Operated by a group of Canadian churches, the Food Bank provides surplus Canadian wheat and corn as emergency food aid to Africa and the developing world. CIDA supplies the Food Bank with \$3 in food or money for every \$1 donated. In 1984-85, that contribution enabled the Food Bank to send \$11.7 million of food to Africa. Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Kenya and Angola are among the recent recipients.

Development Assistance

Zimbabwe: A New Start

After the severe droughts in Zimbabwe of a year ago, when two-thirds of the country produced no crops, many families were forced to eat the grain necessary to plant the next year's harvest. Tools were sold to buy food and, when money ran out, there was no way to purchase seed or fertilizer. Canadian Lutheran World Relief helped some 5,000 families re-establish their farms by providing seed, fertilizer, pesticide and tools. With CIDA's assistance, families received enough locally-purchased supplies to plant one hectare of maize and ground nuts. This year's harvest in Zimbabwe proved successful, thereby eliminating the need for Canada to provide food aid.

Lesotho: Road to Self-Sufficiency

CIDA's assistance to the mountainous district of Thaba Tseka is keeping families together. More than \$7.5 million is being spent to provide health care, education, roads, bridges and crops appropriate to the harsh climate and high altitudes of Lesotho's most remote region. New access to cattle markets has provided local income opportunities so that men are no longer forced to leave home in search of work in South Africa's mines.

Zambia: Fishes and Loaves

CIDA is providing \$25 million to construct and upgrade 570 km of rural roads in Zambia's Northern Province to link remote fishing communities to urban markets. The project has brought greater employment and income opportunities to rural fishermen and has increased the supply of fish protein to rural and urban populations. In an unexpected benefit, new farms have sprung up along the roads since improved transportation has given farmers access to new urban markets.

Burkina Faso: Local Initiatives

A grass roots approach is being taken in Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) where CIDA is working directly with small communities that are planning and developing their own development projects. A fund of \$4 million is being provided for small-scale projects to answer local development needs. Projects under way include those in water development, food storage and cattle raising.

Uganda: A Hive of Activity

Rural farmers in Uganda have been getting a new start with a CARE Canada project in apiculture. Rehabilitation of a rural apiculture industry is helping to re-establish 2,100 farmers uprooted during recent civil strife with a small-scale approach to increasing farm incomes. Over the period 1982-85 CIDA provided more than \$600,000 for training, equipment and supplies, along with a supplementary payment of \$176,000 recently for the strengthening of infrastructure.

Niger: Plant Protection

Research and training are also an important part of agricultural development. In Niger, CIDA is providing \$22.5 million to support the National Crop Protection Service in its efforts to reduce crop losses through better detection of disease, crop management, resistance-breeding and eradication programs. Improved extension services will bring the results of those efforts to the fields by training local farmers.

Tanzania: Trouble for Truncatus

In 1981, the large grain borer, P. truncatus, found its way into Tanzania from the southern United States. A major pest for stored corn, it has spread rapidly throughout the country, increasing post-harvest losses by almost 10 per cent in recent years. CIDA is working with the Food and Agriculture Organization to eradicate this pest, providing \$500,000 to train extension workers in pest management techniques. Proper use of present methods could save Tanzania 70,000 tonnes of corn yearly, a saving of almost \$30 million.

Ghana: The Business End of a Shovel

A handful of tools has meant fresh produce and the pride of self-sufficiency for a remote high school in Ghana. Through its mission-administered funds, CIDA provided \$2,000 for the purchase of hoes, shovels, pickaxes and wheelbarrows to enable the 625 students of Pope John Secondary School to expand the school farm. Food produced has fed the student population and the farm provides training in agricultural techniques.

Zaire: New Care for Cattle

Farmers in Ituri, Zaire are returning to traditional livestock raising with the help of another CIDA project. Since cattle are precious and herds are small, CIDA is focusing on small-scale livestock production emphasizing better use of grazing land and improved herd management. The new techniques are providing families with increased income and greater self-reliance.

Chad: The Canadian Effort

While Canada does not have official representation in Chad, the enormity of that country's food crisis has led CIDA to provide several million tonnes of foodstuffs through the World Food Program. Specifically, from April to December of 1984, the Agency shipped 550 tonnes of milk powder, 1,325 tonnes of wheat flour, 7,000 tonnes of wheat, 855 tonnes of vegetable oil and 200 tonnes of fish. The total cost was over \$8 million.

Senegal: New Agricultural Villages

In Senegal, CIDA is contributing \$3.2 million to Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP) towards a program of integrated rural development which will give rise to nine new agricultural villages. The program will bring 2,500 hectares of new land into cultivation, allowing over 15,000 people to be self-sufficient in food.

Conclusion:

These are only a few of the many projects where CIDA and Canadians are working in Africa. Through the provision of Canadian food aid, along with funding and expertise for agricultural development, Canada is helping the African nations to relieve the present food crisis and to address their long-term agricultural problems.

(May, 1985)



The Food Crisis in Africa

Food Aid:

Filling
the Gap

The African Tragedy

Africa is threatened by a food and agriculture crisis causing widespread suffering over more than half of the continent. Public attention has focused on the drought and the famine that have gripped the Sub-Sahara for the past three years, devastating farmlands and bringing severe food shortages to 24 nations. Yet, these are not the only problems facing Africa.

Traditional farming practices are no longer sufficient to feed the population nor are they appropriate to the changing environment. Soil depletion, overgrazing and the destruction of forests have increased soil erosion. Desertification has meant the Sahara spreading into more than 400,000 hectares of formerly arable land.

Government agricultural policies traditionally have not made agricultural development enough of a priority. Low prices for crops, neglect of rural development, the unavailability of machinery, fertilizer, seed and pesticides: all of these have provided few incentives for increasing food production. Poor transportation and insufficient storage facilities, further, have caused many farmers to revert to subsistence agriculture.

Overriding all has been the fact that Africa has the fastest-growing population in the world, leaving many nations unable to feed their people even in the best harvest years. The combination of inadequate production and a rapidly rising population have made sub-Saharan Africa the only area of the world where per capita production of food has declined. With limited foreign exchange to purchase food imports, these countries face chronic food shortages and must rely increasingly on assistance from international donors. In this year alone, the 21 nations most affected will require 12.3 million tonnes of cereal imports, including more than 7 million tonnes of food aid.

The Canadian Response

The solutions to the food crisis must come from within the countries affected through improved food production and economic reforms that promote agricultural development. CIDA, the Canadian International Development Agency, supports the efforts of these nations by providing both short-term food aid to meet immediate food shortages and funding for longer-term projects aimed at increasing agricultural productivity.

As a major donor to the developing world, Canada contributes more food aid per capita than any other nation; our assistance last year provided more than \$172 million worth of food to 32 African countries. That contribution has been used to provide wheat, skim milk powder and other basic foodstuffs, as well as to cover the costs of shipping and distribution within the recipient countries.

Canadian food aid serves both humanitarian and developmental needs in a variety of ways. CIDA provides emergency aid to countries faced with crop failures or unforeseen catastrophic food shortages -- short-term assistance in response to urgent needs. In Mozambique, one of the countries most affected by the recent drought, CIDA is providing \$11 million for wheat, beans and fish. As another, more-publicized example, Ethiopia received over \$39 million in desperately-needed Canadian foodstuffs over 1984-85.

Food shortages are often felt most severely in remote regions or by particularly vulnerable segments of the population such as children, nursing mothers and hospital patients. Hence, CIDA provides food aid to supplement the diets of such nutritionally vulnerable groups. In Botswana, for example, CIDA is providing 5,000 tonnes of white pea beans as food rations for primary school children and for Bushmen living in remote areas where drought has dried up shallow water holes and destroyed traditional foods. CIDA's aid will be distributed through Botswana's successful Drought Relief Program, which now provides food supplements to more than half the population.

With so many African countries facing growing gaps between domestic food production and the needs of their populations, CIDA's developmental food aid helps to relieve these chronic food shortages while encouraging agricultural projects to reduce the gap between production and consumption. Food provided by Canada is sold in the recipient country, generating currency that is used in turn to support local development projects. The increased availability of food also reduces the need for commercial food imports, freeing valuable foreign exchange that can be invested in other development projects.

While Canada's food aid helps to meet chronic food deficits, the long-term solution for Africa is increased agricultural production. Food aid must be considered as a complement to agricultural development. In Mali, Canada has joined France, Belgium, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany in a five-year pilot project that uses food aid to encourage pricing reforms. Low cereal prices paid by the government in the past have provided few incentives to farmers and have resulted in low productivity. Canada and other donors have urged the government to pay farmers more for their crops by raising the price of food sold to consumers. Gradual price increases will be subsidized through the sale of food aid, helping to cushion the impact of higher food costs on the public while providing farmers with the additional revenue necessary to increase food production. CIDA is providing \$4 million worth of food aid to Mali each year for this purpose. Shipments last year consisted of 10,000 tonnes of corn and 300 tonnes of beans.

Delivering the Goods

The largest portion of CIDA's food aid to Africa is provided as government-to-government assistance. Of the \$172.8 million of food aid that Canada provided to Africa last year, \$95 million was delivered through this channel for shipments of wheat, skim milk powder, beans, fish and maize. Government-to-government contributions this year represented an increase of over 100 per cent over 1983-84. In total, CIDA will provide Africa with approximately 240,000 tonnes of food through government-to-government assistance, enough to feed three million people for almost six months.

Canada also provides food aid through donations to international development agencies such as the World Food Program (WFP). Canada is the second-largest donor to the World Food Program, which provides approximately \$500 million of food annually to support development projects, supplementary feeding programs and emergency food relief around the world. Through the WFP, Africa received \$53 million of Canadian food aid last year. In Ethiopia, for example, drought stricken regions received 48,000 metric tonnes of Canadian wheat and vegetable oil.

CIDA also supports the efforts of Canadian non-governmental relief organizations (NGOs), which last year received some \$14 million for food aid to Africa. That represents a threefold increase for these NGOs, recognizing their ability to provide food to people in remote regions.

Conclusion

Through these various channels, Canada provided more than \$172.8 million of food aid to Africa in 1984-85, contributing over 380,000 tonnes of food. But food aid alone is not enough. Africa's food crisis can only be resolved through long-term agricultural development aimed at increasing food self-sufficiency. Donors and recipients must work together to ensure that international food and development assistance are complemented by economic policies that promote agricultural production in Africa. Canada remains an active partner in this dialogue, helping Africa to meet its present needs and provide for its future.

(May, 1985)



The Food Crisis in Africa

Ethiopia

The Struggle
for Life

A backgrounder on

Canadian Assistance to Ethiopia: The Struggle for Life

prepared by
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

The Tragedy

Tragedy haunts Ethiopia. According to the government of that country, 10 million people are affected by the famine. Scenes of death by starvation have become a common sight on television screens. Hundreds of thousands have died already. And some observers fear that more than one million Ethiopians may die within the next year.

However appalling, these figures might underestimate the depth of Ethiopia's agony. As The Economist put it: "Even the number of dead may not be known. Africa is a huge, mostly inaccessible place. In Ethiopia, 85 per cent of the 40 million people live scattered across the country side, vast stretches of which defy visits by all but the hardiest locals or helicopter-borne outsiders. Some 60 per cent of that 85 per cent live more than two days' walk from even the crudest road. Weakened by hunger and thus vulnerable to disease, many die unseen by people with pencil and paper."

The Context

Over the ages, visitors to the ancient feudal kingdom of Ethiopia have consistently recorded the ravages of drought and famine upon the land and its people. Situated in the Horn of Africa and bounded by Sudan, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti, this mountainous country's 40 million people are mainly subsistence farmers and livestock herders. Ethiopia is, after Bangladesh, the second largest least developed country in the world, with a per capita income of less than \$140 a year. A combination of population pressures, unreliable rainfall, overgrazing and overuse of the soil have rapidly eroded the land base. The disappearance of the tree cover has been especially destructive, illustrating and perpetrating the ecological imbalance. While sixty years ago 40 per cent of Ethiopia was covered with trees, today it is less than 4 per cent. Against this background, food production has been falling short of demand, thus making Ethiopia doubly vulnerable to the effects of prolonged drought.

Beginning in the late 1970s, the failure of the rains has been cumulative and devastating in its impact on people and livestock. Hundreds of thousands of families have abandoned their homes in search of food and water. The northern provinces of Wollo, Tigray and Eritrea are the hardest hit. The situation in the South, too, has deteriorated markedly. Lower yields have come in the areas of the central region which generally produce surpluses, and drought has exacerbated conditions in the semi-arid pastoral areas of southern and eastern Ethiopia.

War has compounded the havoc wrought by falling food production and drought. Since the annexation of Eritrea in 1962 by Emperor Haile Selassie, northern Ethiopia has been the theatre of a gradually spreading civil war, intensified by the overthrow of the Emperor in 1974 and the outbreak of secessionism in the province of Tigray a year later. The warfare has rendered development efforts more difficult, greatly increasing the hazards for relief and development workers in those northern regions contested by guerillas. Many areas, already inaccessible by road, are made all the more so by the fighting. The conflict has spilled over into the bordering provinces of Wollo and Gondar, uprooting populations and causing dislocations in the rest of the country.

It is difficult to express the complexities of providing and distributing food to starving people in such a hostile environment; where temperatures reach 45°C; where there are no refrigerators; where roads are few and woefully inadequate; where storage is practically nonexistent; and where there are but two rather small, overburdened ports... the list of obstacles could continue on and on. But Canadians were able to act quickly, effectively, and in unison.

Canada's Response

In response to widespread concern about the extraordinary suffering in Ethiopia and throughout Africa, the Canadian government acted immediately. Early last November, David MacDonald was appointed the Canadian Emergency Coordinator, African Famine and a Special Fund for Africa was established, initially set at \$50 million and subsequently increased to \$65 million. Emergency initiatives were launched and Canada's response coordinated with that of other donor nations. In addition, the appointment of the Emergency Coordinator and the creation of the Special Fund have built upon the massive generosity exhibited by Canadians, and mobilized the continuous efforts of the non-governmental (NGO) community.

The centrepiece of the Canadian government's efforts was the promise to match contributions made by Canadians to help those starving in Ethiopia and other African countries. The level of these contributions has been nothing short of spectacular, an unprecedented humanitarian response made all the more remarkable by the difficult economic circumstances prevailing in Canada.

Spontaneous efforts sprang up in shopping centres, restaurants, community centres, places of work, schools, municipalities and service clubs. Voluntary agencies working in Ethiopia staggered under the strain of trying to keep up with the public's demand that something be done. Pensioners contributed as did a number of persons receiving social assistance benefits. A number of the larger donations came from the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland, areas of Canada not known for their financial wealth. It was as if those Canadians whose history has been characterized by a long battle with nature were naturally drawn to people thousands of miles away caught in a life-and-death struggle with the elements.

In the four-month period beginning last November, some 800,000 Canadians have personally donated over \$47 million, making for an average individual donation that is double the amount normally given to charities. To continue matching dollar-for-dollar this extraordinary generosity on the part of Canadians, the government increased the Special Fund for Africa by \$15 million, to a total of \$65 million. Out of this total, the government put forward \$35 million for matching funds, of which some \$19 million has gone to match Ethiopia-related programs.

But Canadians, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), had been providing assistance to Ethiopia well before tragedy came to public attention last autumn. CIDA administers food aid and other development assistance to Ethiopia through three main channels: bilateral, by which the Canadian government acts directly with the Ethiopian government; multilateral, in which Canada supports the works of international organizations; and, through support to Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who are working through their partners in Ethiopia on development or relief projects. Food aid, which represents the bulk of Canada's governmental assistance to Ethiopia, has been provided through all three channels.

Up to the time of the recent crisis, Canadians were the largest and one of the most effective donors of food aid to Ethiopia, as has been explicitly recognized by the Government of Ethiopia itself. In fact, over the past three years, until last autumn, Canada had contributed close to one-third of all food aid received by Ethiopia. In anticipation of the current crisis, Canadian food aid provided to Ethiopia for 1984-85 was programmed to increase by over fifty per cent over the previous year. Through its regular bilateral, multilateral, and NGO programs, CIDA was already contributing \$25 million, representing 75,000 metric tonnes of foodstuffs, primarily wheat and wheat flour.

Through the Special Fund for Africa, Canada quickly increased its assistance. An additional 25,000 tonnes of wheat, valued at \$6.5 million, were sent to Ethiopia, which included 5,000 tonnes donated by the government of Ontario. The Special Fund for Africa also matched the Saskatchewan government contribution of prairie grain, which resulted in the shipment of some 15,000 tonnes of wheat worth \$4.6 million.

In total, Canadians, through regular CIDA programmes and through the Special Fund for Africa, supplied well over 100,000 metric tonnes of food to Ethiopia this year, with a value of more than \$39 million, representing almost one-quarter of all of Canada's food aid to Africa. Estimates are that it has been sufficient to feed 1.2 million Ethiopians for over half a year. And particularly by relying on the efforts of NGOs such as the Mennonite Central Committee and the Red Cross, Canadian food aid has been reaching the embattled northern areas.

The food aid provided by Canada has come largely in the form of wheat and wheat flour. However, some 1,500 metric tonnes of milk powder are included in this total, which has gone to Ethiopia at a cost of over \$1.7 million through organizations such as Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Food for the Hungry, World Concern and World Vision. In addition, nearly 2,800 tonnes of vegetable oil have been supplied, at a cost of nearly \$5.3 million.

Under its regular International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) Program, CIDA has provided \$4.2 million for disaster relief in Ethiopia for 1984-85. Here CIDA supports agencies such as UNICEF and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as NGOs such as Canadian Lutheran World Relief and the League of Red Cross Societies. Through their work, trucks have been supplied for transporting relief supplies, medicines provided, and shelter furnished. Given the vast upheavals of people, assistance for refugees has also been paramount.

To this regular assistance from the IHA program, the Special Fund for Africa provided \$19 million to match money raised for humanitarian relief in Ethiopia. Projects sponsored by close to 30 NGOs have been supported. For instance, the Canadian Red Cross has received \$3.5 million toward a food program run by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies in Ethiopia; World University Services of Canada (WUSC) were given \$1.4 million for a resettlement program in Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert; Save the Children received \$1.08 million in matching funds to provide 6,000 tons of wheat to Ethiopia. A grant of \$1 million to Oxfam brought twenty trucks along with fuel and maintenance for them; another \$1,200,000 for that organization financed a vaccination program; \$460,000 went to purchase tools and seeds, as well as to provide labour for soil conservation; another \$262,000 furnished wells, canals, dams. UNICEF received \$1 million for relief work related to health and nutrition, particularly for mothers and children.

One of the most imaginative undertakings supported by the Special Fund for Africa was the Halifax-based Ethiopian airlift last Christmas, organized by Haligonians working with WUSC. A grant of \$550,000 helped donors, manufacturers, suppliers, transporters, cargo handlers and organizers respond in such a magnificent way that, at the Canadian end, the airlift was oversubscribed and, in Ethiopia, food, medicine and blankets were in the hands of many in need even before the planes had returned to Canada. Activity between Nova Scotians and Ethiopians has continued, with proposals for the "twinning" of Canadian communities in the Maritime provinces with a number of devastated Ethiopian villages. As another initiative, the Department of National Defence provided air transport for a voluntary medical team sponsored by the Kinsmen to work in one of the Ethiopian relief camps on an ongoing basis.

Longer-term Development

Canada is currently funding one major rural project in Ethiopia. In the wake of the drought of 1973/74, the Government of Ethiopia formulated a Five-Year Plan to develop the water resources of the southern provinces of Bale, Sidamo and Gemu-Gofa. CIDA's support for this water project has amounted to \$9.2 million since 1977, and last November the Canadian government announced that it would extend its contribution by \$800,000. As well as providing safe water for 200,000 people in rural areas, the project features exploring and testing to accumulate a water resource data base for further exploitation, and strengthening local institutions responsible for such activities. The project is developing springs, providing drilled and hand-dug wells, and training indigenous personnel, and is currently being implemented by Associated Engineering Services Ltd. of Vancouver.

Canada has also been active in providing training in Ethiopia's hydro-electric sector. Moreover, the Canadian-financed International Development Research Center (IDRC) operates a large and diversified agricultural research program in Ethiopia. And each year the Canadian Embassy in Addis Ababa funds a series of small development projects up to a total of \$350,000, which are mainly implemented by NGOs. As examples, these Mission-Administered Funds (MAF) have helped to provide a hospital's water supply, library equipment for a school for the blind, and furnishings for a small orphanage.

In terms of working with voluntary organizations in Ethiopia, CIDA's Special Programs Division is at present supporting the efforts of 14 Canadian NGOs in a total of 48 projects in Ethiopia. Agriculture, tree planting, water resource development, food production, livestock improvement and erosion control are being supported by the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP), the Canadian Lutheran World Relief Organization, the Interchurch Fund for International Development, the Mennonite Central Committee, and the Sudan Interior Mission. World Vision has a series of 25 projects in a variety of sectors. Other active NGOs include Secours aux Lepreux, which is supporting the Gombo Leprosy Control Centre and the Centre ALERT in Addis Ababa. Skills training projects are being run by Club 2/3, Inc., Food for the Hungry, OXFAM Quebec and the Canadian Organization of Development through Education, which has sent Canadian newsprint in bulk to Ethiopia to support that country's literacy campaign. At this time, CIDA commitments for on-going NGO efforts in Ethiopia total \$2.1 million, of which over \$1 million had been disbursed during 1984-85.

CIDA is also supporting partnerships between Canadian and Ethiopian institutions. The Association of Community Colleges of Canada, the Universities of Manitoba, McGill and Waterloo are collaborating with their Ethiopian counterparts in medical, educational, nutritional and resource development projects. Total CIDA commitments in this field of endeavour at present stand at \$1.8 million.

Version française disponible sur demande

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CANADIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA, 1984-85

REGULAR CIDA PROGRAMS - FOOD AID

Bilateral	20,105 MT	\$5,860,000
Multilateral	45,500 MT	\$12,181,000
NGOs	11,411 MT	\$7,012,750

Total = 77,016 metric tonnes
\$25.05 million

SPECIAL FUND FOR AFRICA

Food Aid = \$15.58 million*

Bilateral	25,000 MT	\$6.5 million
Matching of Saskatchewan Government contribution	7,500 MT	\$2.25 million
Matching for NGO projects	-	\$6.83 million

Non-Food Aid = \$12.18 million (for matching of public contributions)

Total = \$27.7 million (of which \$19.01 million for matching
funds through NGOs)

* Total food aid to Ethiopia (regular CIDA programs and Special Fund) = \$40.63 million

REGULAR CIDA PROGRAMS - NON-FOOD AID

Bilateral Assistance (water project)	\$967,000
Mission Administered Fund (MAF)	\$350,000
International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	\$4.2 million
Special Programs	
- NGO Division	\$1,111,000
- Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS)	\$513,000

TOTAL ASSISTANCE FOR ETHIOPIA = \$59.9 million



The Food Crisis in Africa

Sudan:

A Fertile
Land Base
Barely Exploited



The Food Crisis in Africa

Ghana:

The Roots
of Recovery

Canada's Role in Ghana

Canada's development program in Ghana began in 1958, making it the oldest in Africa. Since 1975, our assistance has focused on increasing food production and employment in rural areas, improving the quality of rural life. To meet those objectives, CIDA, the Canadian International Development Agency, has taken a dual approach, providing short-term food aid to meet existing food deficiencies along with long-term development assistance.

Most of CIDA's aid to Ghana is provided as government-to-government assistance; contributions for 1984/85 totalled 11 million dollars. Major areas of concentration for Canadian aid funds were: water and sanitation, agriculture and human resource development, as well as balance of payments support to assist the government of Ghana in its Economic Recovery Program.

One highlight of CIDA's program in Ghana is the rural water development project, which has provided 2,500 handpumps and training in maintenance for villagers in the Upper Region. In the case of village women, hours previously spent trekking to distant waterholes each day can now be used to tend the family crops. Moreover, access to safe water, better sanitation, and health education have contributed to better health conditions in the area. In the Northern Region, CIDA is working with Ghana on an integrated rural development plan to increase self-sufficiency and improve water supplies, social services, grain storage facilities, and transportation. In addition, CIDA's grains development program is working to improve the supply of maize and cow peas in researching crop varieties suited to Ghana's different growing regions.

CIDA also assists Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on development projects in Ghana. The Canadian Lutheran World Relief, for instance, has received \$12,350 for domestic rabbit production in the town of Afiadenyiba, providing Ghanaians with a new source of much-needed protein. In another project CIDA provided \$32,000 to develop agricultural skills among rural youth.

Under Mission Administered Funds, CIDA supports small-scale requests for equipment and other supplies. The island communities of Volta Lake, for example, were provided with \$18,250 to assist rural fishermen in replacing worn-out nets. In another case, a rural high school received \$1,950 for hoes, picks and wheelbarrows to enable the students to raise crops for their food. In total, some 16 projects received \$122,500 from CIDA in 1984-85.

Canada's contributions to international development agencies also assist Ghana. In this context, Canada is a major donor to the World Food Program and contributes funds to the African Development Bank, the International Centre for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat, the United Nations Development Program and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. In addition, CIDA is funding an \$880,000 immunization program through UNICEF which will prevent thousands of deaths from measles and other childhood diseases.

Food aid is the other arm of CIDA's development program. While long-term projects help Ghana on the road to self-sufficiency, food aid is needed now to fill the gap between the country's production and the needs of its people. In 1984-85 CIDA provided Ghana with over 17,000 metric tonnes of wheat, valued at \$5 million, including the cost of transportation. Sold in urban centres, this food increased local food supplies, helped to reduce the country's massive cereal deficit and provided domestic currency to fund local development projects.

The Seeds of Crisis

Ten years ago, Ghana produced surpluses in all food crops except rice; but declining production and increasing population caused per capita food production to drop by more than 3 per cent a year during the 1970s. Food imports had risen from 43,000 tonnes in 1973 to 350,000 tonnes in 1984-85, as three years of drought in the early 1980's turned crisis into catastrophe. Ghana faced food shortages in everything except cassava, a root crop used as traditional food.

The effect of food shortages on the people of Ghana was dramatic. On average Ghanaians were consuming only two-thirds of the amount of food available ten years earlier, and while food availability decreased, prices soared beyond the reach of most people. Food prices rose by almost 1,800 percent between 1976 and 1984.

The background to the food crisis can be found in farming practices no longer appropriate to Ghana's changing environment. Increasing pressure on the land from a growing population had led to overcultivation. The failure to rotate crops and a decline in composting have depleted farmlands. The resultant soil erosion has been hastened by drought, while numerous bush fires have ravaged crops, leaving vast areas of burned-out land.

Ghana's agricultural policies have further aggravated the decline. Low, government-controlled crop prices have given farmers little incentive to increase productivity in either food or cash crops. Production of cocoa, the country's main export earner, has dropped to 40 per cent of 1960 levels as a result of these low producer prices, drought, and bush fires. Indeed, much of the cocoa which was grown in Ghana was smuggled out for sale to neighbouring countries offering higher prices.

Limited earnings of foreign exchange and the overall economic decline have made agricultural inputs scarcer. Seed, fertilizer, pesticides and basic farm implements such as hoes and plows are all in short supply. Poorly maintained roads and shortages of fuel, spare parts and tires, have reduced access to markets. Faced with such obstacles, many producers revert to subsistence farming.

The Roots of Recovery

In 1983, the Ghanaian government began a series of fundamental economic reforms aimed at addressing Ghana's severe economic problems. These reforms have focussed on renewed productivity in order to increase domestic food supplies and increase production of cocoa, timber and gold to generate foreign exchange earnings. While these policy changes, encouraged by the international donor community and reinforced through increased development assistance, were essential to start Ghana's economic recovery, they did require the cooperation of the elements to succeed.

With the return of normal rains, Ghana's short-term food situation improved dramatically in 1984. Maize production reached approximately 400,000 tonnes, and prices dropped to about one-tenth of their peak value the year before.

Despite the successful harvest of 1984, Ghanaians remain highly vulnerable to continuing food shortages because of climatic instability and the very difficult economic situation still facing the nation. There are no guarantees that the drought which has plagued much of Africa in recent years will not strike Ghana again soon. Its population of 12.2 million is growing by approximately 2.8 percent annually, adding 340,000 new mouths to feed each year. In addition to many other problems, Ghana is still re-absorbing approximately one million Ghanaian workers expelled from Nigeria in 1983, thereby heightening population pressure on arable land. And while the Government of Ghana is making considerable progress in revitalizing a ravaged economy, it is working within the constraints of a chronic shortage of foreign exchange and almost totally disintegrated transportation, education and health care infrastructure.

Conclusion

What has been the impact of Canada's development assistance to Ghana? Here are the words of Ghana's leader, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who referred to Canada as the donor that "talks the least and does the most".

(May, 1985)

Development Indicators

	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	238,500 sq. km.	9,976,138 sq. km.
Population	12.2 million (1984) ¹	24.3 million ²
Population density	49.6 per sq. km. 190.2 per sq. km. agricultural land	2.6 per sq. km.
Population growth rate	2.8% per annum (1970-1984)	1.2% per annum (1970-1981)
Infant mortality	120 per 1,000 live births	9.1 per 1,000 live births (1982)
Life expectancy at birth	54.5 years	75 years
Daily caloric supply per capita as percentage of total requirements	88.0	127 (1980)
Percentage of population with access to safe water	35	99
Adult literacy rate	30%	99%
Per capita GNP	CDN \$480 (1984)	CDN \$11,400
Average annual rate of growth in real GNP per capita	-1.1% (1960-1981)	3.3% (1960-1981)
Index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100)	72.0 (1983)	

1. Figures are from 1982 unless otherwise indicated

2. Figures are from 1981 unless otherwise indicated



The Food Crisis in Africa

Zambia:

Towards
Agricultural
Recovery

Introduction

On a dry plain in western Zambia, a hand shades eyes searching the sky in a gesture that is understood universally. It is a silent plea for rain, a plea that is shared by more than half of the nations on the African continent. Three years of severe drought, the worst in a century, have resulted in catastrophic food shortages for over 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Fully 150 million people, between a third and a half of the continent's population, are affected; more than 30 million Africans face starvation.

The drought and famine are only part of a food and agricultural crisis that has been growing in Africa for more than two decades. Rapid population growth, poor harvests, inappropriate economic policies and political instability have made sub-Saharan Africa the only region in the world where per capita food production kept pace in the 1960s, dropped in the '70s and plummeted in the '80s.

Canada's Role in Zambia

Canada has been a major donor of development assistance to Zambia, contributing more than \$110 million since 1964. Through CIDA, the Canadian International Development Agency, Canadians are helping to relieve Zambia's short-term food shortages and assisting in its long-term agricultural development.

Most of CIDA's aid to Zambia is provided as government-to-government assistance for projects designed to encourage rural development, improve rural employment and increase food self-sufficiency. CIDA is providing \$11 million to strengthen agricultural planning within the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, while at the University of Zambia's School of Agriculture Canadian professors are working with local instructors to improve agricultural education. Research projects are attempting to develop strains of rainfed wheat. Should commercial production prove successful, it will reduce costly irrigation and the need for imported wheat. A major construction project is providing a network of 84 storage sheds for maize and fertilizer. It will improve distribution, and reduce post-harvest losses due to rain and pest damage; a two-year training component of this project is helping Zambia to train managers for taking over. Since 1981, CIDA has spent \$25 million to construct 500 km of feeder roads, opening up previously inaccessible lands and furthering food production by enabling fishermen to get their fish to market. In all, CIDA will provide Zambia with \$13 million in government-to-government support during 1985-86.

CIDA also supports Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working at the grassroots level in Zambia. In 1984-85, \$225,000 was provided to 14 groups to support projects worth \$6 million. One of the most outstanding of these projects is Family Farms Inc., sponsored by the United Church of Canada, which is establishing agricultural settlements for small commercial farmers. In its 10 years, Family Farms has settled more than 400 new farms, providing 8,000 people with training, equipment and a stable source of rural income.

Access to fertilizer or a water pump or two dozen hoes can significantly improve a community's ability to feed itself. Hence, CIDA will provide \$200,000 a year to fulfill such small-scale, local requests for equipment and materials. Last year, CIDA responded to 24 requests providing, among other things, farm implements for an agricultural training centre, early-maturing maize seed for an area hit by drought, and a submersible pump for a settlement centre.

Canada also assists Zambia and other developing nations through its contributions to international aid agencies. As a major donor, Canada supports the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, the African Development Fund and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation in their efforts to improve agricultural development world-wide.

But long-term development is a hollow promise to an empty stomach. CIDA's food aid program is intended to complement development objectives by providing food shipments to those countries facing chronic shortages. In 1984/85 CIDA provided Zambia with \$8 million worth of wheat and skim milk powder. This food, totalling 14,600 metric tonnes, was sold on domestic markets, thereby reducing the need for commercial imports and providing local currency to fund development projects within Zambia.

Roots of the Crisis in Zambia

Twenty years ago, Zambia's future was more promising. At independence in 1964, the country was producing 97 per cent of its staple grains, purchasing the rest with money earned from thriving copper exports. Industrial expansion promised prosperity, leading Zambia to develop its industries at the expense of agriculture. But the oil crisis of 1973 brought a sharp decline in world demand for copper, and prices plummeted by 43 per cent in 1975. By 1980, prices were still falling, while domestic grain production had slipped to 80 per cent of the country's needs. Faced with growing food deficits, higher import prices and a lack of export earnings, Zambia could afford neither commercial food imports nor the agricultural inputs necessary to increase domestic production.

Government neglect of agriculture, too, has taken its toll. Commercial agriculture, controlled largely by non-Zambians, declined as a result of an exodus of farmers, frustrated by low crop prices and shortages of seed, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs. Faced with similar frustrations, the country's 600,000 traditional farmers have also produced less, with many abandoning their farms for the city.

Each year 125,000 people move to the cities in search of jobs, a migration that has contributed to a tripling in the urban population since 1963. That growth has been aggravated by Zambia's population growth rate of 3.1 per cent, one of the highest in Africa. Today, 45 per cent of Zambia's six million people are urban dwellers, dependent on the food produced by the other 55 per cent. By the year 2000, the country will have more than 10 million mouths to feed.

Rapid urbanization has created other problems. Growing unemployment and rising costs have promoted public demands for low consumer food prices. Cheaper food has meant lower prices paid to farmers. In addition, the faster pace of urban life has fostered a demand for quick convenience foods; wheat buns for instance, have replaced maize, sorghum, millet and cassava. Last year Zambians consumed 100,000 tonnes of wheat, and 90 per cent of that wheat had to be imported. With little foreign exchange available for food imports, Zambia has had to rely increasingly on foreign assistance.

Starting in 1982, changes in Zambia's economic policies have attempted to address the institutional and structural problems. Lower food subsidies, increased crop prices for farmers, improved access to credit and inputs, more efficient marketing, the encouragement of export crops and a re-emphasis on food self-sufficiency -- all point to a new commitment to agricultural development. These measures represent not overnight solutions but rather long-term strategies requiring good planning, extensive reform, as well as support from the international donor community. While the drought over the past three years has constrained the new policy reforms, the rains have returned this year; and the forecast bumper crop will prove the first real test for Zambia's new policies.

Conclusion

For Zambia, diversification is the key to economic recovery and an end to its food and agricultural crisis. CIDA has supported Zambia's efforts with a program of agricultural development aimed at increasing rural development and food self-sufficiency. Through food aid and development assistance, CIDA is working with Zambia to provide a meal for today and a harvest for tomorrow.

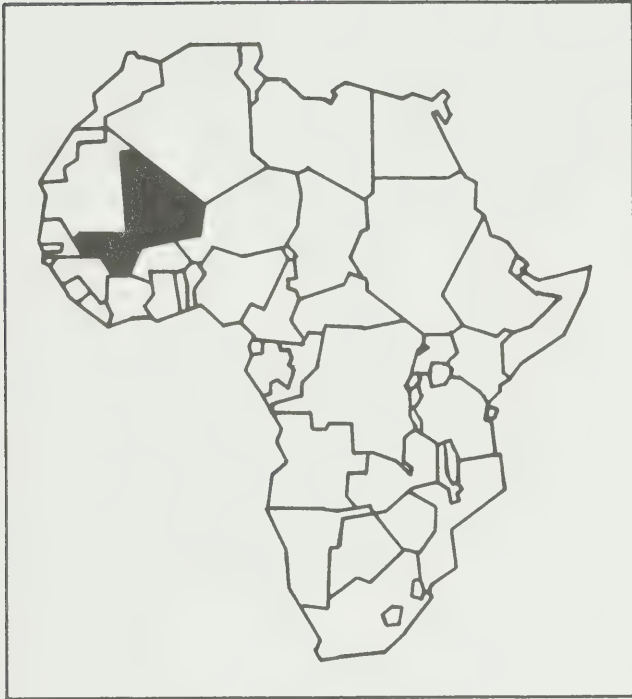
(May, 1985)

Development Indicators

	<u>Zambia</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	752,600 sq. km.	9,976,138 sq. km.
Population	6.2 million ¹	24.3 million ²
Population density	8.0 per sq. km. 20.0 per sq. km. agricultural land	2.6 per sq. km.
Population growth rate	3.5% per annum (1970-1981)	1.2% per annum (1970-1981)
Infant mortality rate	104 per 1,000 live births (1981)	9.1 per 1,000 live births (1982)
Life expectancy at birth	51 years (1981)	75 years
Daily calorie supply per capita as percentage of total requirements	93	127 (1980)
Percentage of population with access to safe water	60 (1976)	99
Adult literacy rate	44% (1980)	99%
Per capita GNP	CDN \$853	CDN \$11,400
Average annual rate of growth in real GNP per capita	-1.9% (1970-1979)	3.3% (1960-1981)
1983 food deficit	300,000 tonnes	--

1. Figures are from 1980 unless otherwise indicated

2. Figures are from 1981 unless otherwise indicated



The Food Crisis in Africa

Mali:

Fighting
the Desert

The Republic of Mali is a Sahelian state bordered by Algeria to the north, Niger and Burkina Faso to the east, the Ivory Coast and Guinea to the south, and Senegal and Mauritania to the west. It is over 1.2 million square kilometres in size, its population greater than 7 million. Shaped like a huge basin, the country has three very distinct climatic regions: in the north, the desert of the southern Sahara; in the centre, the Sahel zone composed of steppes and savannas; and finally, in the south, the Sudanese zone composed of savannas and forests. It is crossed by two major rivers, the Niger and the Senegal.

Since 1978, through a project of integrated rural development, CIDA has been active in the Kaarta region, one of the areas most affected by desertification, where about 300,000 people live on 33,000 square kilometres of land. In this endeavor, CIDA is striving to ensure the survival of the rural population and raise living standards by intensifying and diversifying agricultural production, as well as protecting the environment.

In the area of agriculture, CIDA is attempting to improve traditional crop techniques and better preserve harvests. Over the past year, Canada has financed the construction of three grain storage depots both in the capital and in the provinces, which help in conserving foodstuffs and seed.

An attempt is also being made to stop the advance of the desert, and donor countries have been discussing courses of action. To this end, significant reforestation and the development of water resources are necessary, and in this regard, CIDA has been involved in a water system project for the towns of Diré, Djéenné and Douenza. Its success suggests that other, similar projects should be implemented. Further conservation activities are required, in the area of forestry for example, by controlling brush fires, reforestation through village planting, as well as in saving energy through improved household cooking facilities.

Despite assistance from Canada and other donors, Mali continues to face grave difficulties. This agricultural country once stood as the granary of the Sahel, producing enough cereals to meet its own needs and the needs of

neighbouring countries. Now, products derived from animal husbandry and river fishing are the only products exported by Mali. Long periods of drought have considerably aggravated the problem of agriculture. In 1983, for example, rainfall in Mali was 60 per cent less than the average over the last 30 years.

Desertification represents another serious problem for Mali. Every year the desert advances 12 to 15 kilometres, spreading in patches, similar to a cancer. Some studies suggest that even the Malian water table has been affected. There is less and less water in the subsoil, they contend, because of the lack of rain. Indeed, as water volume drops the periods when the Niger and Senegal rivers can be navigated are gradually becoming shorter. Clearly less water in the rivers threatens crops grown on irrigated land.

Food aid

With the food crisis the most immediate problem resulting from the drought and desertification, Canada, through CIDA, has been involved in Mali's food sector since the great Sahel drought in 1973.

Food aid until 1982 was planned from year to year, and in that year Canada sent 5,000 tons of maize to Mali at a total cost of \$2 million. In 1982-83, a multi-year food aid program was created for Mali, with \$12 million allocated for a period of three years.

While such assistance does lessen the brunt of famine and the social crises that result from periods of serious drought, the long-term food problems of market structure remain unresolved; weak consumer prices are not offering enough incentives to produce foodstuffs.

In this light, donors of food aid to Mali, including Canada, proposed a program for restructuring the grain market to Malian authorities. Food aid provided to Mali's Office of Agricultural Products over a period of five years is being sold on the market by the Office, with revenues from sales entering a common counterpart fund. This fund will be used to subsidize farmers and encourage them to increase their productive and commercial activities. In this way consumer prices will gradually increase until fair market value is reflected, with the volume of food aid and grants to producers decreasing accordingly until the market is stabilized.

Increased awareness among the population of Mali is also very important. In this fragile ecological system, intensive agriculture can exhaust the soils very rapidly. The estimated 10 million head of cattle are threatening to wreak havoc with the vegetation cover, and the cutting of wood for heating denudes the forests. In this endeavour the challenge lies in proposing alternatives that are ecologically acceptable as well as culturally compatible with the ancient traditions of the Mali people.

Development Indicators

	<u>Mali</u>	<u>Canada</u>
AREA	1,240,00 km ²	9,976,000 km ²
POPULATION	7.1 million (1982)	24.3 million (1982)
DENSITY	5 persons/km ²	2.6 persons/km ²
POPULATION GROWTH	2.8%	1.2%
INFANT MORTALITY	132 per 1,000 (1982)	9.1 per 1,000
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	43 years (1982)	75 years (1982)
DAILY CALORIC INTAKE PER PERSON	72%	127%
ADULT LITERACY	10%	99%
PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	\$180 (1982)	\$11,400 (1982)
ANNUAL GROWTH OF THE PER CAPITA GNP	1.6% (1960-82)	3.3% (1982)
FOOD SHORTAGE	330,000 t.	-



The Food Crisis in Africa

Senegal:

Food
for the City,
Food
for the Country

To reduce food shortages is a prominent objective for CIDA in Senegal. In attempting to achieve it, CIDA has emphasized the development of fisheries. From 1972 to 1984, Canada put \$28 million into this sector; CIDA intends to continue supporting the fisheries of Senegal.

The purpose of CIDA's assistance is to increase the production and the productivity of small-scale fishing, while respecting traditional modes of operation. Various projects have been or are being implemented: motorization of fishing boats, establishment of a fisheries supervision service, creation of community infrastructures and services for fish processing, and provision of marketing assistance. One of the principal aims of the latter project is greater penetration of markets that are further away from the coast.

Fisheries development benefits Senegal's economy in a number of ways. Fishing provides employment in 75 towns and villages along the coast. It accounts for 6.1 per cent of gross domestic production, and some 300,000 Senegalese depend directly on small-scale fishing for their livelihood. Half the population eats fish and little else on a daily base, for fish is very rich in animal proteins. And the technology for fishing is soft and non-polluting, and consumes little energy.

In another area but again with a view to combatting the food shortage, CIDA has become involved in a desertification-control project in Senegal's Gandiolais region, which is threatened by desertification caused by the advance of the dunes. Until recently abundant in flora and fauna, this market-gardening region is still producing more than twenty different crops, supplying the markets of Dakar and other large cities. But the need for cropland and pasture as well as for fuel and timber, has steadily led to deforestation. It is now estimated that the dunes are advancing at a pace of at least 10 metres per year. The project to protect the land consists of blocking the dunes by reforesting strips of land 200 metres wide and several kilometres long. The trees anchor the soil and at the same time act as a screen against wind-blown sand.

These projects are but two examples of the kind of assistance which CIDA has given Senegal. Yet despite this support from Canada and from other donors, Senegal continues to face grave problems.

Struggling against the odds:

With a population of 6 million, unequally distributed and concentrated along a broad coastal strip, Senegal is at least twice as urbanized as any other country in the Sahel. It is also characterized by a considerable gap between urban and rural incomes. Poor in raw materials, the country's range of exportable products is narrow: fishery products, peanuts, some consumer goods and phosphates.

Furthermore, Senegal faces this chronic food shortage. For some fifteen years, grain production averaged approximately 650,000 metric tons, or a little more than half of the country's needs. Total demand for grain in Senegal is about 1,227,000 metric tons based on an average annual consumption of 200 kilograms of grain per person. The government of Senegal and the FAO estimated that the 1983-1984 harvests of millet, sorghum and maize totalled about 515,000 metric tons - the worst harvest in 15 years.

The situation is most serious in the river areas in the north of the country, comprising the regions of Louga and Diourbel, where minimal rain fell over the past year. Even the most fertile regions of Senegal have only been able to achieve from 50 to 75 per cent self-sufficiency in grain.

Canadian food aid

In 1983-84, Canada granted \$3.5 million in food aid to Senegal. Canadian assistance consisted of wheat and powdered milk for urban consumption, primarily in Dakar. As a result of shortages already occurring in the rural regions of Senegal, causing a large exodus of people to urban centres, food demand in the capital and its suburbs is very high. While reducing the potential for social unrest which could occur in the event of famine, this food aid also makes it possible to avoid draining foodstuffs from the rural regions, which are already short of food. Under a special program for

1983-84, Canada also delivered 5,000 tons of maize to Senegal for free distribution in the rural areas. This delivery may be supplemented by 5,000 tons of sorghum purchased locally with counterpart funds, should the Senegalese authorities request them.

Senegal has received Canadian food aid since 1973. While originally the main purpose was to reduce the country's food shortage, over the past few years, this assistance is geared to improve the balance of payments as well as to create a counterpart fund which would cover selected local costs of development projects.

CIDA focuses on purchasing food and transporting it to the point of delivery in Senegal. Senegal's Food Aid Commissioner oversees unloading, storage and sale of the wheat to Senegalese mills and of the powdered milk to the processing industries and co-operatives. Selling prices are determined jointly by Senegal and Canada. The revenues from the sale of these foodstuffs go into a counterpart fund for covering certain local costs of development projects. These projects, which are identified jointly by Canada and Senegal, must promote Senegal's development objectives and those of the Canadian-Senegalese co-operation program.

CIDA's work in Senegal, whether long-term as in the case of the project to block the dunes in Gandiolais, or short-term as in the sending of food aid, will certainly help reduce Senegal's food shortage. But the quest for food self-sufficiency must ultimately lead to concerted efforts on the part of the donor countries and of the government of Senegal, aimed at restructuring food production, distribution and marketing.

Development Indicators

	<u>Senegal</u>	<u>Canada</u>
AREA	196,000 km ²	9,976,000 km ²
POPULATION	6 million (1982)	24.3 million (1982)
DENSITY	30 persons/km ²	2.6 persons/km ²
POPULATION GROWTH	3.1%	1.2%
INFANT MORTALITY	155 per 1,000 (1982)	9.1 per 1,000 (1982)
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	44 years	75 years
ADULT LITERACY	10%	99%
PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	\$480 (1982)	\$11,400 (1982)
FOOD SHORTAGE	277,000 mt.	-



The Food Crisis in Africa

Mozambique:

Five Years
of Drought

MOZAMBIQUE: Five Years of Drought

Introduction

Mozambique, pressed by a declining economy and an ongoing civil war, is estimated by several international aid organizations to be one of the countries worst hit by the current African drought. Approximately 4 million of the 13 million population are severely affected by the drought, which has decimated crops, exhausted food reserves and seriously depleted seed stocks. After five years of drought, three of them severe, Mozambique's situation is critical.

Background

When Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975, the Portuguese took with them much of the expertise, technology and management experience essential to that nation's economic viability. The economy was oriented towards providing raw materials to Portuguese industry and markets for its goods, and towards servicing the economy of the Republic of South Africa by providing labour and a transit corridor. Mozambique's own development was limited to the establishment of large farms to produce cash crops along with some minor manufacturing to replace imports; other potential sectors such as mining and hydroelectric power were virtually ignored.

Like so many African countries, Mozambique experienced serious balance of payments problems due to the rise in petroleum prices and the drop in commodity prices which occurred in the 1970s. Further, because Mozambique lacked modern management expertise, the loss of many of the Portuguese was a heavy blow, and efforts to reorganize the agricultural sector on a collective basis have not been successful.

Situated on the southeast coast of Africa, Mozambique is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the east, Tanzania on the north, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa on the west, and Swaziland on the south. The Zambesi River bisects Mozambique into two distinct regions: the southern coastal lowlands and the northern plateau. The south, while the more developed in terms of agriculture, transport and employment opportunities, is less densely populated than the north, where subsistence agriculture prevails. The south is the region most hard hit by the drought; in fact, Tete Province, which is divided in half by the Zambesi, suffered a temporary exodus of 100,000 people to feeding stations in Zimbabwe after the 1983 maize harvest yielded only 25 per cent of its normal crop. As a whole, the country's 1984 crop produced a shortfall estimated at 675,000 tons.

CANADA'S ROLE

Food Aid

Mozambique is one of Africa's largest food aid recipients. Similar to other recipients, Mozambique faces considerable challenges in getting food aid to the hungry: an inadequate road system, insufficient vehicles and spare parts, shortages of fuel, and a severely strained internal distribution system are hampering delivery. In addition, security problems posed by increasing military operations on the part of insurgents are affecting wide areas of the country. Communications with the rural areas are difficult with some regions inaccessible to relief workers, making distribution of food aid outside the cities both difficult and dangerous.

Canadian assistance to Mozambique began in 1978, through the provision of food aid, which has been the major component of Canadian assistance since that time. Wheat and maize have been provided on an escalating emergency basis and, in response to continuing drought and the resulting hunger and threat of famine, Canada increased the 1984-85 commitment of food aid from \$6 million to \$10 million: \$6 million in wheat; \$3 million in pulses (beans); and \$1 million in canned sardines. As part of a national campaign to ration food supplies equitably, the government of Mozambique has coordinated the distribution of these commodities.

Non-Food Aid

Canada has also provided other types of aid to Mozambique in a number of sectors, including the food-producing and agricultural sectors. The Mission-Administered Fund, currently at \$150,000 a year, supports local, grassroots, small-scale initiatives in development projects. Canada has funded projects in food production and rural development, and recently has provided support in the areas of water supply, health services and small-scale industry.

The activities of Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Mozambique have increased markedly over the past five years, largely as a response to the growing food crisis. CIDA's program of support to NGOs in Mozambique began in 1979-80, with a budget of \$120,000; since then, CIDA has contributed to the support of such organizations as Oxfam-Canada, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP), Canadian Lutheran World Relief, the Canadian Red Cross Society and CUSO (Canadian University Service Overseas). In addition, two Canadian NGOs, World Concern and the Canadian Food Grains Bank, recently shipped 15 tons of skim milk powder and 4000 tons of corn to support relief efforts in Mozambique. CUSO is the major NGO presence in Mozambique, fielding up to 50 volunteers and maintaining a substantial small project program. In total, Canadian government support for NGO activities in Mozambique for the year 1984-85 will amount to \$550,000.

Canada is also supporting a railway rehabilitation project located in Mozambique, through the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, of which Mozambique is a member. The Nacala-Entrelagos Railway, most of which was built over 40 years ago, is in such a state of disrepair as to be virtually unusable; however, this line is viewed

as essential to relieve transportation bottlenecks and to reduce the region's dependence on South African facilities. In partnership with France and Portugal, Canada will be contributing \$16 million in the form of concessional financing for the purchase of Canadian steel rails and accessories to upgrade the Nacala-Entrelagos line.

Mozambique's government is taking initiatives to encourage food production among the traditionally subsistence-oriented rural population. Providing seed, fertilizer and tools will enable farmers to undertake commercial farming, and the availability of consumer goods is intended to provide them with an incentive to earn extra income. Although vast areas of the north and the Zambesi Valley have considerable potential for food production, the short and medium term prognosis for Mozambique is not encouraging: it is expected to be a food aid recipient for some years to come.

May, 1985

Development Indicators*

	Mozambique	Canada
Area	802,000 km	9,976,138
Population	13 million	24.3 million
Population Density	16 person/sqkm	2.6/sqkm
Population Growth Rate	4.3% yr	1.2% yr
Infant Mortality Rate	105/1000	9.1/1000
Life expectancy at Birth	51 yrs	75 yrs
% daily calorie requirements	70%	127%
adult literacy rate	N.A.	99%
Per Capita GNP	N.A.	\$11,400 CDN
Ave. Annual rate of growth of GNP	N.A.	3.3%
1983 food deficit	611,000 MT	-----

* the figures for Mozambique are estimates by the World Bank report, 1984.

List of Non-Governmental Organizations Involved in
Aid Projects in Sahelian Africa (General Assistance)

Liste d'organismes non gouvernementaux engagés dans des
projets d'assistance au Sahel (aide générale)

National Organizations/Organismes nationaux

Canadian Catholic Organization
for Development and Peace/
Organisation catholique canadienne
pour le développement et la paix
3028 Danforth Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4C 1N2
Tel.: (416) 698-7770

Canadian Council of Churches/
Conseil canadien des Églises
40 St. Clair Avenue E.
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M9
Tel.: (416) 921-4152

Canadian Hunger Foundation/
Fondation canadienne contre la faim
323 Chapel Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 7Z2
Tel.: (613) 237-0180

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
95 Wellesley St. E.
Toronto, Ontario
M4X 1H6
Tel.: (416) 923-6692

Canadian UNICEF Committee/
Comité UNICEF Canada
443 Mount Pleasant Rd.
Toronto, Ontario
M4S 2L8
Tel.: (416) 482-4444

Care Canada
1312 Bank St.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H7
Tel.: (613) 521-7081

CANSAVE
720 Spadina Avenue
4th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2W3
Tel.: (416) 960-3190

CUSO
151 Slater St.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H5
Tel.: (613) 563-1242

Mennonite Central Committee Canada
201 - 1483 Pembina Highway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2C8
Tel.: (204) 475-3550

OXFAM-Canada
301 - 251 Laurier Avenue W.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5J6
Tel.: (613) 237-5236

The Salvation Army/
L'Armée du Salut
P.O. Box 4021, Station A
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 2B1
Tel.: (416) 598-2071

World Relief/Secours mondial
201 Consumers Road, Suite 301
Willowdale, Ontario
M2J 4G8
Tel.: (416) 494-9930

World University Service of Canada/
Entraide universitaire mondiale du Canada
P.O. Box 3000, Station C
Ottawa, Ontario
K1Y 4M8
Tel.: (613) 725-3121

British Columbia/Colombie-Britannique

Canadian Catholic Organization
for Development and Peace/
Organisation catholique canadienne
pour le développement et la paix
150 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 2A7
Tel.: (604) 683-0281 ext. 255

Mennonite Central Committee (B.C.)
Box 2038
Clearbrook, B.C.
V2T 3Y8
Tel.: (604) 859-4141

B.C. Save the Children Fund
325 Howe St.
Main Floor
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1Z7
Tel.: (604) 685-7716

Alberta

Canadian Catholic Organization
for Development and Peace
Organisation catholique canadienne
pour le développement et la paix
10765 - 98th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 2P2
Tel.: (403) 424-1557

UNICEF Alberta
824 Imperial Way S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2S 1N7
Tel.: (403) 243-6398

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
4750 Oak Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6H 2N9
Tel.: (604) 879-7551

OXFAM-British Columbia
2524 Cypress Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 3N2
Tel.: (604) 736-7678

UNICEF British Columbia/
UNICEF Colombie-Britannique
P.O. Box 602, Station A
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2N5
Tel.: (604) 687-9096

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
Alberta/NWT
737 - 13th Avenue South West
Calgary, Alberta
T2R 1J1
Tel.: (403) 228-2169

Mennonite Central Committee (Alberta)
76 Skyline Crescent NE
Calgary, Alberta
T2K 5X7
Tel.: (403) 275-6935

Saskatchewan

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
2571 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3B4
Tel.: (306) 352-4601

Mennonite Central Committee
2206 Speers Avenue
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 5X7
Tel.: (306) 665-2555

UNICEF Saskatchewan
307-309 220 3rd Ave. South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 1M1
Tel.: (306) 242-4922

CANSAVE
Suite E
2835 - 13th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4T 1N6
Tel.: (306) 352-6745

OXFAM Saskatchewan
136 Avenue F, South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7M 1S6
Tel.: (306) 242-4076

Manitoba

Canadian Catholic Organization
for Development and Peace /
Organisation catholique canadienne
pour le développement et la paix
210 Masson
St. Boniface, Manitoba
R2H 3C1
Tel.: (204) 233-8891

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
226 Osborn Street North
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1V4
Tel.: (204) 772-2551

OXFAM Manitoba
418 Wardlaw Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3L 0L7
Tel.: (204) 452-9382

Canadian Lutheran World Relief
1820 Arlington St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2X 1W4
Tel.: (204) 586-8558

Mennonite Central Committee
101 - 1483 Pembina Highway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2C7
Tel.: (204) 475-3550

UNICEF Manitoba
745 Carter Avenue (at Lilac)
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3M 2C3
Tel.: (204) 453-5967

Ontario

Canadian Friends Services Committee/
Secours Quaker canadien
60 Lanther Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1C7
Tel.: (416) 920-5213

Canadian Executive Service Overseas/
Service administratif canadien outre-mer
1910 Yonge St., 2nd Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4S 3B2
Tel.: (416) 929-0522

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
460 Jarvis Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 2H5
Tel.: (416) 923-6692

CANSAVE
Suite 104
66 Isabella Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 1N3
Tel.: (416) 924-6571

Compassion of Canada/
Compassion de Canada
551 Knight's Hill Road
London, Ontario
N6J 3A1
Tel.: (519) 686-6788

OXFAM Ontario
175 Carlton Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5A 2K3
Tel.: (416) 961-3935

Primate's World Relief and Development
Anglican Church of Canada
600 Jarvis Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 2J6
Tel.: (416) 924-9192

The United Church of Canada/
Église unie du Canada
c/o Division of World Outreach
85 St. Clair Avenue E.
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M8
Tel.: (416) 925-5931

Québec/Quebec

Organisation catholique canadienne
pour le développement et la paix/
Canadian Catholic Organization
for Development and Peace
2111, rue Centre
Montréal (Québec)
H3K 1J5
Tél.: (514) 932-5136

CANSAVE
68 Hayter Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1J8
Tel.: (416) 597-0277

Emmanuel Relief Rehabilitation
International
P.O. Box 50
Stouffville, Ontario
L0H 1L0
Tel.: (416) 640-2111

Mennonite Central Committee
50 Kent Avenue
Kitchener, Ontario
N2G 3R1
Tel.: (519) 745-8458

Society of International Missionaries
10 Huntingdale Boulevard
Scarborough, Ontario
M1W 2S5
Tel.: (416) 497-2424

La Croix-Rouge canadienne/
Canadian Red Cross Society
2170, boul. Dorchester ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H3H 1R6
Tél.: (514) 937-7761

CANSAVE
1117, rue Ste-Catherine ouest
Suite 321
Montréal (Québec)
H3B 1H9
Tél.: (514) 844-9349

Fondation Jules et Paul-Émile Léger
130, avenue de l'Épée
Montréal (Québec)
H2V 3T2
Tél.: (514) 495-2421

OXFAM Québec
169, rue St-Paul est
Montréal (Québec)
H2Y 1G8
Tél.: (514) 866-1773

Centre d'étude et de coopération
internationale
4824, chemin Côte-des-Neiges
Montréal (Québec)
H3G 1G4
Tél.: (514) 738-1999

Organisation canadienne pour la
solidarité et le développement
180, boul. Dorchester est
Montréal (Québec)
H2X 1M6
Tél.: (514) 397-1753

SUCO
3738, rue Saint-Dominique
Montréal (Québec)
H2X 2X9
Tél.: (514) 288-3412

New Brunswick/Nouveau-Brunswick

Canadian Catholic Organization
for Development and Peace/
Organisation catholique canadienne
pour le développement et la paix
1428 St. Peter Avenue
Bathurst, New Brunswick
E2A 2A8
Tel.: (506) 548-9623

UNICEF New Brunswick
88 Prince William Street
St. John, New Brunswick
E2L 2B3
Tel.: (506) 652-4747

Nova Scotia/Nouvelle-Écosse

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
1940 Gottingen Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2H2
Tel.: (902) 423-9181

CANSAVE
P.O. Box 2468
Station M
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4
Tel.: (902) 422-9618

OXFAM Nova Scotia
P.O. Box 18000
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3G5
Tel.: (902) 422-8338

UNICEF Nova Scotia
5614 Fenwick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 1P9
Tel.: (902) 422-6000

Prince Edward Island/Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
62 Prince Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 4R2
Tel.: (902) 894-8551

UNICEF Prince Edward Island
P.O. Box 294
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7K4
Tel.: (902) 892-0584

Newfoundland/Terre-Neuve

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
P.O. Box 13156
7 Wicklow Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4A4
Tel.: (709) 754-0461

OXFAM Newfoundland
382 Dockwood Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 1H8
Tel.: (709) 753-2202

Canadian Red Cross Society/
La Croix-Rouge canadienne
405 University Avenue
P.O. Box 39
St. John's, Newfoundland
E2L 3X3
Tel.: (506) 648-5000

UNICEF Newfoundland
Building 107
Pleasantville
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 1R9
Tel.: (709) 726-2430

Liste d'organismes non gouvernementaux engagés dans des
projets d'assistance au Sahel (domaine médical)

List of Non-Governmental Organizations Involved in
Aid Projects in Sahelian Africa (Medical Sector)

Africa Inland Mission
1641 Victoria Park Avenue
Scarborough, Ontario
M1R 1P8
Tel.: (416) 751-6077

Assistance médicale internationale/
International Medical Assistance
3450, avenue de Lorimier
Montréal (Québec)
H2K 3X6
Tél.: (514) 526-2311

Evangelical Medical Missionaries
Aid Society
P.O. Box 1180
Campbellford, Ontario
K0L 1L0
Tel.: (705) 653-3012

Société canadienne de la
Croix-Rouge/
Canadian Red Cross Society
95 Wellesley Street E.
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 1H6
Tel.: (416) 923-6692

B.C. Save the Children Fund
325 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1S7
Tel.: (604) 685-7716

African Medical and Research
Foundation
26 Chudleigh Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4R 1T2
Tel.: (416) 487-3148

Association des infirmières et des
infirmiers du Canada/
Canadian Nurses Association
50 The Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1E2
Tel.: (613) 237-2133

Programme de technologie appropriée
pour la santé/
Program for Appropriate Technology
in Health
P.O. Box 4751
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 5G6
Tel.: (403) 487-9128

Association canadienne d'aide
à l'enfance/
The Canadian Save the Children Fund
720 Spadina Avenue
4th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2W3
Tel.: (416) 960-3190

Fondation chrétienne du Canada pour
enfants/
Christian Children's Fund of Canada
1407 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1Y8
Tel.: (416) 922-2767

Society of International Missionaries
10 Huntingdale Boulevard
Scarborough, Ontario
M1W 2S5
Tel.: (416) 497-2424

Collaboration santé internationale
500, 8ième Avenue
Québec (Québec)
G1J 3L7
Tél.: (418) 522-6025

World Vision of Canada
Box 2500 Streetsville
Mississauga, Ontario
L5N 2S4
Tel.: (416) 821-3030

Canadian Physicians for African
Refugees
P.O. Box 395 - Station F
Toronto, Ontario
M4Y 2L8
Tel.: (416) 635-7077

Foster Parents Plan of Canada
153 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1P8
Tel.: (416) 920-1654

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